

NOW THE EXOTIC DANCERS.
The craze for the Oriental in terpsichorean art that is routing the one steppers, with beautiful pictures of its chief exponents, in next Sunday's SUN.

The



Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest, 43.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 15.

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MANN BACK OF MILLER CHARGE ON PHILIPPINES

Minority Leader Induced Minnesota Member to Revisit Islands.

MAY FORCE CONGRESS TO ORDER AN INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Keen interest was manifested here in the charges made by Representative Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota in an interview printed in The SUN to-day that the Democratic administration in the Philippines had brought about a chaotic condition in the government of the archipelago.

It is probable that the Republicans will force an investigation of affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Miller is the ranking member of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. He is in the confidence of Republican Leader Mann and it is understood the Minnesota member made his second visit to the Philippines this summer at the suggestion of Mr. Mann.

It is Mr. Miller's purpose to deliver a speech in the House at the coming session, in which he will present the facts concerning the conditions in the Philippines that he observed.

In the debate on the Philippine independence bill, which passed the House last session, but which was sidetracked in the Senate, Mr. Miller prophesied that if the measure became a law chaos would soon obtain in the islands. He insisted that the Philippines were not yet capable of self-government. Mr. Miller's speech made a deep impression on the House, although it passed the bill by a comfortable majority.

Representative Jones of Virginia, author of the Philippine independence bill, will introduce the measure early in the next Congress.

Representative Miller's charges were dismissed with brief but emphatic comment by War Department officials to-day. It was said that no official reply will be made to Mr. Miller's charges at this time. The information was given, however, that if he renews these charges on the floor of the House in the coming session, he will meet the Administration ready to give as good as he receives in regard to the government and general conditions in the Philippines.

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Italian Liner Ancona Sunk on Her Way Here; 100 Are Reported Lost

Austrian Submarine Said to Have Attacked Vessel, Carrying 422 Steerage Passengers—Many Survivors Landed at Bizerta.



The Italian steamship Ancona, reported sunk in the Mediterranean with the loss of 100 lives.

Special Cable Dispatch to The SUN.
ROME, Nov. 9.—The Italian liner passenger steamer Ancona, carrying 422 steerage passengers, was sunk to-day with the loss of 100 lives.

Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them injured, have been landed at Bizerta.

It is unofficially reported that the liner was sunk by an Austrian submarine.

The Ancona was scheduled to sail yesterday from Naples for New York. She had arrived at Naples from this port on October 29. She usually took on a few cabin passengers at Palermo. The usual cargo of the vessel was made up of wheat, macaroni, spaghetti, olive oil and other Italian products.

William Harfield, of the firm of Harfield, Scharf & Co., 1 State street, agents for the Italia Società Navigazione a Vapori di Napoli, which owned the Ancona, said last night:

"The Ancona was an accommodation for forty-eight first class passengers, and usually has a few Americans on the westward voyage to New York and Philadelphia. She is commanded by Capt. Massardo, who is a very skillful navigator and a careful man."

"I understood she was to have left Naples to-day, but had not received any cablegram from the head office. I will send a despatch at once and ask if there were any Americans on the passenger list."

The vessel was a twin screw steamship, built at Belfast in 1908 and was owned by the Società di Navigazione a Vapori Italiani. She was of 5,900 tons gross, and was 182 feet long.

The Ancona carried many German revolutionaries during the early part of the war before Italy entered into it. On August 12, 1914, she sailed from New York with a small number of revolutionaries, including Capt. Werner von Bernstorff, a nephew of the German Ambassador, and his friend, Baron von Lersner. On this voyage she had in all about 1,500 passengers. Two weeks after clearing New York she was stopped off Gibraltar and seventy conscripts were taken from her by the British.

The Ancona was in command of Capt. Pietro Massardo. Following are the other officers: First officer, Italo Zolner; Second officer, Pasquale Rizzato; Third officer, Rocco Cardella; Fourth officer, Domenico Salverino; Surgeon, Dr. Tommaso Giordano; Dr. Lorenzo Carbone; Purser, Capt. Enrico Muzio; Chief engineer, Carlo Lamberti; First engineer, Giuseppe Montesi; Second engineer, Francesco Girardi; Third engineer, Michele Rossi; Marconi wireless operators, Pietro Ruffa and Niccolò De Crescenzo.

SUN PHILIPPINE POLITICS.

Business Men Refuse to Comment on Congressman's Charges.

Representatives of important business interests in the Philippines would make no comment for publication yesterday on charges which Congressman Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota has made against the government of the islands, characterizing Governor-General Burton Harrison's rule as "complete governmental chaos."

A number of one firm said he knew of good work that Congressman Miller was doing, but he wouldn't be interested in the subject. He did not want to be accused of mixing in the politics of the islands and was frank to admit that much that he did in a business way was dependent upon Government patronage.

Another member of a well known firm said he believed Congressman Miller would not have made the statements unless he possessed evidence to support his charges.

CARTRIDGE COMPANY NO MONARCHY FOR CHINA THIS YEAR

BLAST KILLS ONE Government Change to Be Dropped for Present, Is Decision.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—In a mysterious explosion in the furnace pits of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the third of three occurred two weeks. Frank Bell of this city was killed shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. The first explosion occurred two weeks ago Monday, and the second on Wednesday of last week. The victims of the first two explosions are in the hospital hovering between life and death.

So violent were all of the explosions that close to their causes were obliterated. Because of the danger in mixing the furnace pits the company has adopted a system of segregating the workmen so that in the event of an explosion there will be only one man involved.

The pits are set deep in the ground with high embankments about them and are ten by ten feet in size. All the furnace pits in the factory is kept in these pits.

Bill's predecessor was killed in a similar explosion several months ago. Before that time there had not been an explosion in that department of the factory for ten years.

G. O. P. CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

Party Leaders Declared Nearly Unanimous for That City.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Philadelphia has little chance of getting the 1916 Republican national convention, according to W. Harry Baker, secretary of the Republican State committee, who is here for a brief conference with State leaders.

"Chicago is virtually the unanimous choice of the party leaders," said Mr. Baker, "with St. Louis making a perfunctory campaign to land the convention."

According to Secretary Baker many of the far Western States have already received assurances that the convention would be held in Chicago and, furthermore, many of the Western delegations have booked reservations there for the convention.

\$36,000 ROCHAMBEAU THEFT.

Jewels Taken on Liner as She Sailed New York.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A box in the purser's office on the steamship Rochambeau of the French line, while the ship was at sea, was found to contain a large quantity of jewels. The purser, who arrived in New York yesterday, reported the robbery to the police.

Two pearls were shipped by the American Express Company in a box with two packages of diamonds valued at \$25,000 each and a chain of imitation pearls. Only the pearls were stolen. Before the Rochambeau got to New York some loose pearls were noticed falling about the deck. The purser remembered the box in the ship's cabin and the jewels were found in a box in the purser's office.

The purser found that the box had been opened and some stolen to the value of \$36,000. The box containing the rest of the pearls was not turned over to the American Express Company, but was forwarded by the French line to New York.

The American Express Company was notified of the robbery by the French line. The company is now searching for the box and the jewels.

FORD CAN'T FIX PRICE OF CARS.

U. S. Court Rules for Defendant Who Broke Rule.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—United States District Judge Homer S. Taylor today dismissed the suit of the Ford Motor Company against the Union Motor Sales Company of Dayton, Ohio, for failing to fix the price of its cars.

The Ford company complained that the Union Motor Sales Company had sold its cars at a price below that set by the Ford company. The suit was filed in the Federal court in Detroit.

The court ruled in favor of the defendant, the Union Motor Sales Company, and dismissed the suit.

PLEA FOR PEACE PUTS A BAN ON "VORWAERTS"

Berlin Socialist Organ Is Again Suspended for Its Plain Talk on War.

ASKS WHAT GERMANY IS FIGHTING FOR

Special Cable Dispatch to The SUN.
BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Less than twenty outspoken plea for peace in Vorwaerts, the organ of the German Socialist party, again caused suspension of that newspaper on Friday.

The article contains the boldest peace comment printed in Germany since the war. It calls upon the German government to state definitely the object of the war, saying:

"We are told it is the others who must beg for peace, for we are victorious. But unfortunately the others do not feel vanquished. No result is possible this way. The war goes on unendingly because both parties are anxious not to tell, or even utter, demands. They are afraid openness and frankness may be regarded as a sign of weakness."

The sole outlook in sight therefore is that the war will go on until the complete exhaustion of all. If this be prevented the governments of the belligerents must leave the regions of generalization and seek a positive programme.

No Sign of Yielding.

"Neither England nor France shows a desire of yielding. All talk of peace, as far as at least as France and England are concerned, is absolutely without foundation. The leading statesmen of France and England are as firmly determined as is the Imperial Chancellor of Germany to continue the war until victory has crowned their arms."

"On November 2 and 3 Premier Assolant of England and Premier Briand of France explained to the representatives of these respective countries the aspect which the events of the war had in their eyes. They pointed out that the German troops have not been able for months to advance beyond the lines which they held at certain places. In this way she had in all about 1,500 passengers. Two weeks after clearing New York she was stopped off Gibraltar and seventy conscripts were taken from her by the British."

The Ancona was in command of Capt. Pietro Massardo. Following are the other officers: First officer, Italo Zolner; Second officer, Pasquale Rizzato; Third officer, Rocco Cardella; Fourth officer, Domenico Salverino; Surgeon, Dr. Tommaso Giordano; Dr. Lorenzo Carbone; Purser, Capt. Enrico Muzio; Chief engineer, Carlo Lamberti; First engineer, Giuseppe Montesi; Second engineer, Francesco Girardi; Third engineer, Michele Rossi; Marconi wireless operators, Pietro Ruffa and Niccolò De Crescenzo.

TEUTON-BULGAR JUNCTION NEAR

Forces Only a Few Miles Apart—Clear Line Through Serbia.

FERDINAND'S FORCES CAPTURE LESKOVAC

Special Cable Dispatch to The SUN.
LONDON, Nov. 9.—Less than twenty miles north of Nish, the Serbian capital in Bulgarian hands, the Bulgarian army under Gen. Bojadjeff to-day reached the Morava a little north of Aleksinac, on the Orient railway. Directly opposite, on the eastern bank of the Morava, the German centre advanced to the heights of Djunis, a few miles from the Orient railway. Thus a junction of the Teutons' main army with the forces of their Balkan ally in that region is a matter of time.

With this junction the invaders will have established a straight line clear through central Serbia from the Bosnian frontier due west of Ivanjica, occupied today by the Austro-Hungarians, to the Bulgarian frontier due east of Krivevatz, in Bulgarian hands.

The southern Bulgarian army, comprising the downward end of the semi-circle around the Serbians, took to-day the city of Leskovac, twenty-five miles south of Nish, and situated on the Salonica-Nish railway. It was here that the railroad was cut by the Bulgarian advance guards during the first phase of the invasion, nearly a month ago. At that time the Serbs were promptly pushed back by the Bulgarians who have since rendered valiant resistance in this sector until weight of numbers now forced them to retreat to the interior.

Austrians Take Ivanjica.

The invading armies in western Serbia also are making steady headway, driving the main Serbian force further and further south. The Serbs are now retreating along the Salonica-Nish railway, having taken Ivanjica and thrown the Serbians from the Ivanjica-Kraljevo road. This army of the Teutons is believed to be aiming to sweep southward as fast as possible with the object to cut off, by a flanking movement, the Serbian retreat for the Morava. It is believed to be proceeding southward from Kraljevo, having thrown the Serbs out of their intrenched positions. The Serbians appear to be making a stand south of Trstenik, a little west of Krivevatz, where "severe fighting" is reported in progress.

The total number of Serbians captured by the Germans is 7,000. Berlin reports that those taken with the fall of Krivevatz.

With regard to the southern theatre, fighting of a violent character is going on for the Morava. The Bulgarians are attacking the Franco-Serbian forces, and Strumitza, where the British and French are trying to break through the Bulgarian lines.

"What we Germans want to know is what this victory we are expecting will be like, what objects will be obtained. Victory is a relative term. Different soldiers, in consequence of the Bulgarian use of the word. In the autumn of 1914 Premier Assolant declared that England would not sheathe her sword until Belgium had been completely freed, and until the military domination of Prussia had been completely and finally destroyed.

"This programme is not quite clear. It contains too many ifs and buts. What we have before them, what they are striving for, for which they are striving."

"But instead of all this we have nothing but phrases like 'defence of the Fatherland,' 'freedom and justice' and 'Kultur,' phrases which mean nothing today. They are simply words, nothing more."

"Does it not really appear as if these statements of all parties feared to betray their plans?"

"It is not France and England alone who are making promises of peace, for the German government is just as authoritative in its promises. Whenever it has expressed itself regarding the objects of this war it confined itself to phrases, which, however suitable they be for firing enthusiasm in soldiers about to make an attack, nevertheless are wanting of the necessary clearness."

"We like to have regard for Germany's intentions. For twelve months we have been listening to what is not true. Surely we cannot be taken in by these expressions of a desire to make peace, which are true and which the German government really considers as its object in this war."

"This cannot go on forever, that battle after battle is fought and our troops carried to new theatres of war. The people, through all this complexity of the war, never get to know what is happening, or what we are striving to obtain in order that the bells of peace may be heard."

ITALY MAY SEND ARMY.

It is That Troops Will Go to Serbia's Aid, via Albania.

ROME, Nov. 9.—(via Paris, Nov. 9).—A semi-official note issued to-day hints that Italy will soon send an army into Albania to help the Serbs. The note says that the Italian army is now being retrained for the purpose.

INDIAN UPRISING REPORTED; BRITAIN HASTENS TO CHECK SPREAD, WASHINGTON HEARS



The Nizam of Hyderabad, who placed all the resources of his native Indian State at the disposal of the Imperial Government.

KITCHENER TOUR IN EAST BRIEF, ASQUITH HOPES

Premier Tells Guildhall Throng Secretary Will Review Whole Situation—Lauds Serbs—Upholds Allies' Diplomacy—Decries Peace Talk.

Special Cable Dispatch to The SUN.
LONDON, Nov. 9.—Premier Asquith speaking tonight in the Guildhall at a dinner closing the Lord Mayor's Show, took up many aspects of the war, and reiterated that the Allies will continue united until they have secured for Europe and the world at large "final emancipation from the reign of force."

Mr. Asquith said that Lord Kitchener had gone to survey at close quarters and in intimate conference with the representatives of our Allies the whole situation in the eastern theatre. The Premier paid a tribute to Italy for her offensive against Austria and said that each one of the Allies was contributing his full share to the common cause.

Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, also speaking at the dinner, said that the allied fleets were dominating the entire situation.

"Stand or Fall Together."

"The allied Powers are united in purpose. We stand or fall together. The stories from time to time circulated by the enemy of piecemeal arrangements and a separate or considered peace are untrue and unwarranted. We believe that we have advanced a long way toward the achievement. In the journey long or short we shall not pause or falter till we secure for the smaller States of Europe their charter of independence and for Europe itself and the world at large its final emancipation from the reign of force."

Strategy Based on Fleet.

Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his speech reminded his hearers that the whole strategy of the Allies was based upon the allied fleet, "although," he added, "there was never a war in which dramatic incidents connected with the fleet were fewer, and never one in which there were more essential land operations."

"The fortunes of the present war, however," continued the First Lord, "would have been utterly different if the Allies had not from the first day had command of the sea."

"The advantages of ample preparation and of interior lines of communication, which the German allies started with, would have been absolutely overwhelming and the position of the Allies, each dependent upon the overseas supply for the necessary munitions, would have been impossible but for the security given them by their fleets. On that alone were all their successes built."

"In the present moment the First Lord said that there seemed to be a pause in which neither side was making greater advances or greater retreats."

"On whose side that pause?" asked the speaker. "On the side which staked everything upon the success of the first strike, or on the side which started its forces gradually and bringing together men and munitions with which the opponents started fully equipped?"

"Clearly, when you get to this pause in a war like this it means that the force of the enemy's successes has reached its limit, and what they look forward to is to take the last gasp, as the case may be—but ohb all the same."

Mr. Balfour admitted that the German fleet was a formidable force.

Deposition of Nizam of Hyderabad Said to Have Created Chaos.

KITCHENER HIMSELF MAY TAKE COMMAND

War Secretary Possibly on Way to East to Lead Against Mutineers.

GERMAN AGITATORS BLAMED FOR REVOLT

Japan's Position Uncertain—May Feel Obligated to Send Army to Ally.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Reports described as "confidential" were current here to-day that the ultimate destination of Lord Kitchener on his present mission to the East, is India, and not the Balkans. According to these reports unrest in India has taken on a very serious aspect.

These reports were not confirmed in any official quarter. In diplomatic circles, particularly in those vitally interested in the fate of India and the British military operations, it was said that nothing was known of Lord Kitchener's alleged mission to take charge of the situation in India.

The trouble in India in its present form is said to have resulted from the deposition of the Nizam of Hyderabad by his people. This head of the most important native State of India distinguished himself at the outset of the war by pledging all his treasure to the support of the British Government and declaring it to be the duty of all Mohammedans to aid the British Empire.

German influences are credited with being responsible for the increased tension in India. The Germans predicted an immediate uprising in India at the outset of the war, and the British have had reason to believe that German agents were engaged in trying to foment unrest in British rule in India and also in Egypt.

Say British Rule Is Menaced.

In the last few weeks the German press has repeatedly declared that British rule in Egypt, and also in India, is seriously menaced by the advance of the Germans and their allies in the Balkans. It has been assumed in the German press that Lord Kitchener is going to the Balkans because of the realization in England that there is some truth in the German view of the Near Eastern situation.

It is reported that Lord Kitchener is to visit India to inspect the military and also to Egypt. Military men are of the opinion that if Kitchener is to be sent to India to inspect the military, it is probable that he will be sent to India to inspect the military.

The reports of serious disturbances in India—none of which is permitted to come through regular channels on account of the British censorship—were regarded as most interesting because of the questions they raise in connection with Japan.

It has been a much discussed question whether Japan in the event of a military action in India would be likely to threaten British rule in India. It is pointed out that Japan is a country which is not likely to be sent to India to inspect the military.

The impression was gained that Japan was anxious to take any action in India which would result in a Japanese sentiment that it is hardly probable that negotiators of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance contemplated that it should apply to such a situation.

An attack of one of the embassies called at the State Department to-day and asked if the United States officials could give any information. He was told that the government had no information on this subject.

The last reports to the State Department on political conditions in India were received from two months ago, when details came of the mutiny of natives at Singapore, in which practically all officers and most of the troops